BOMBAY COURIER.

EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1842.

PEACE WITH CHINA.—The following intelligence from China will be productive of general satisfaction both at home and abroad. The unnecessary destruction of human life that must have ensued, had the Imperial Brow continued haughty and inflexible, has been happily averted; and a good understanding established between Great Britain and China by the cession to the former power of great privileges, whether we consider them in a political or Mercantile point of view. We now look with confidence for the resuscitation of a thriving trade in Bombay.

The Sesostris left Nankin on the 1st Sept.; Hong-Kong on the 10th, and Singapore on the 21st Sept. Following are the Passengers.

Captain Murray 18th Regt.
Commander Richards.
Captain Whittingham 26th Regt.
Lieut. Roberts, and part of the Crew of the late. Ariadne.

(From the Singapore Free Press Extra, Sept. 19.)

CONCLUSION OF THE WAR—TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, AND CHINA.

The H. C. Steam Frigate Sesostris, Commander H. A. Ormsby, came in late last night bringing the gratifying intelligence that the War in China is at an end. She is on her way to Bombay with the despatches of His Excellency Sir H. Pottinger, who signed a treaty of peace between Great Britain and China on the 29th ultimo, on board H. M. Ship Cornwallis in the river Yang-Tsze off Nanking. Through the kindness of Captain Ormsby who has sent us a copy of the Friend of China of the 10th instant, we are enabled to lay before our readers a copy of Sir H. Pottinger's Circular containing the heads of the Treaty, and other intelligence. The terms on which we have concluded peace are these—21 millions to be paid in the course of this and three following years—Hongkong is ceded to the English, and Chusan and Kolangsoo are to be retained till the ransom is paid. Liberty is given to trade at five other ports at which we are to have Consuls.

The Sesostris left Nankin on the 31st August, and Hongkong on the 10th inst. She has on board Commander Richards R. N. and Captain Whittingham A. D. C. charged with despatches for England—Capt. Murray 18th Regiment, and Lieut. Roberts I. N. also came in her. The Sesostris proceeds to Bombay the moment she has got in coals.

The following Vessels are still off Nanking and will not move from their position till the first instalment is paid:—

H. M. S. Cornwallis, V. A. Sir W. Parker, Blonde: *Modeste*; Childers, *Clio*; *Algerine*; H. M. Steamers Vixen and Driver; E. I. C. Steamers Auckland; *Queen*; *Nemesis*, *Pluto*; *Phlegethon*; and *Medusa*.

Off the Great Canal:—H. M. S. Endymion, Calliope, and *Dido*, E. I. C. Steamer *Proserpine*.

The Auckland Steamer leaves Nankin with Major Malcolm on the 10th of this month, who will convey the Emperor's Ratification of the Treaty to England. The Auckland goes direct from Singapore to Suez.

The Tenasserim Steamer left Nanking with the Sesostris to convey the tidings of peace to Calcutta, and touched at Amoy, she was to leave Hongkong on the 11th, therefore need not be expected before to-morrow.

The Nemesis Steamer proceeds to Formosa to reclaim the Crews of the Anne and Nerbudda.

Considerable sickness had prevailed among the forces in the Yang Tsze Keang. The Sesostris has nearly her whole crew in the sick list. The 98th Regt. had lost upwards of a hundred men by sickness.

The following Ships were at Hongkong when the Sesostris left:—

H. M. S. Blenheim, Sir T. Cochrane, Rear Admiral.
" Wolverine.
" Warspite.
E. I. C. Steamer Memnon.
" " Hooghly.

(*From the Friend of China, September* 10.)

CIRCULAR.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c. in China has extreme gratification in announcing to Her Majesty's Subjects in China, that he has this day concluded and signed, with the Chinese High Commissioners, deputed to negociate with him, a treaty, of which the following are the most important Provisions.

1. Lasting Peace and Friendship between the two Empires.
2. China to pay Twenty-one Millions of Dollars in the course of the present and three succeeding years.
3. The Ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, to be thrown open to British Merchants, Consular officers to be appointed to reside at them, and regular and just Tariffs, of import and export (as well as inland Transit) duties to be established and published.
4. The Island of Hong Kong to be ceded in perpetuity of Her Britannic Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors.
5. All Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, (whether Natives of Europe or India) who may be confined in any part of the Chinese Empire to be unconditionally released.
6. An act of full and entire amnesty to be published by the Emperor under His Imperial Sign Manual and Seal to all Chinese Subjects, on account of their having held service or intercourse with, or resided under the British Government or its officers.
7. Correspondence to be conducted on terms of perfect equality amongst the officers of both Governments.
8. On the Emperor's assent being received to this Treaty, and the payment of the first instalment Dollars 6,000,000, Her B. M's. Forces to retire from Nanking and the Grand Canal, and the Military Posts at Chinhai to be also withdrawn, but the Islands of Chusan and Kolangsoo are to be held until the Money Payments and the arrangements for opening the Ports be completed.

In promulgating this highly satisfactory intelligence, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. purposely refrains from any detailed expression of his own sentiments as to the surpassing skill, energy, devotion, and valour, which have distinguished the various grades, from the highest to the lowest of all arms of Her Majesty's combined Forces, during the contest that has led to these momentous results. The claims which have been thus established will be doubtless acknowledged by the Highest Authorities. In the meantime, H. M's. Plenipotentiary congratulates Her Majesty's Subjects in China on the occasion of a Peace, which, he trusts and believes will, in due time, be equally beneficial to the Subjects and interests of both England and China.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated on board the Steam Frigate "Queen" in the Yang-tze-keang river, off Nanking, this 26th day of August, 1842.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

(True Copy) G. A. MALCOLM, Secy. of Legation.

The following literal English version of a proclamation in Chinese, issued by her Majesty's Plenipotentiary on the 5th of July, and also a Circular to Her Majesty's Subjects in China, under date the 24th of July, are published for general information.

A. R. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Superintendent.

Charged with the Government of Hongkong.
Govt. House, Hongkong,
9th September, 1842.

Pottinger, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c. &c. makes this clear exposition for the information of all the people of the Country.

Under the canopy of Heaven, and within the circumference of earth, many are the different countries; of the multitude of these, not one is there that is not ruled by the Supreme heavenly Father, nor are there any that is not brethren of one family. Being then of one family, very plain is it that they should hold friendly and brotherly intercourse together, and not boast themselves one above another. But England coming from the utmost west, has held intercourse with China in this utmost east for more than two centuries past; and during this time the English have suffered ill-treatment from the Chinese officers, who, regarding themselves as powerful and us as weak, have thus dared to commit injustice. The English, unwilling to enter into contest with them, had borne such treatment for many years, till, in the year 1839, the Emperor of China, having determined to prohibit effectually the importation of opium, sent to a Special Commissioner, Tin Tsesen, to conduct the arrangements for that purpose; and that officer, finding himself unable to seize the actual offenders of each nation, in place of consulting and concerting measures with the several national officers residing in China (as it was his proper duty to have done), had the audacity forcibly to confine in Canton the English officer and people, at the same time threatening them with death. His object was, by extorting from them what opium there that year might be in China, to gain favour with his Emperor; and the English officer at Canton seeing this position of things, commanded the English merchant, in the name of their Sovereign, that they should deliver up, for the ransom of themselves from this position of extreme danger, whatever opium they might have in the Chinese waters. Here is one great offence committed by the Chinese officers against the English.

The Sovereign of Great Britain, in consequence of this and numerous subsequent acts of injustice, appointed as her Envoys, the Admiral Elliot, and Elliot the Superintendent at Canton, to whom jointly, full powers were given for the settlement of affairs with China. And having in consideration the many past acts of injustice to the Chinese Officers, Her Majesty directed the Admiral to take command of a combined Naval and Land Force, and to quarter it at one of the islands of the Chinese coast; her instructions being, that if the Chinese Government were willing to admit its errors, and afford redress, a peaceful arrangement of affairs should be concluded; but otherwise, if justice and recompense were refused, that the standard of justice should be raised and its claims enforced by war. The Admiral, &c. hereupon proceeded to the Piebo, and there presented a letter from the Minister of Great Britain, which the Minister and Governor Keshen transmitted for the consideration of all the Ministers to Peking; after this Keshen wrote to the Admiral stating, that affairs which concerned Canton, it was difficult to arrange so far off, and if the Admiral &c. would proceed to Canton, it would not need long to arrange affairs there. The High English Officers, still desiring peace, consented to this, and proceeded to Canton, where they met Keshen, and had frequent communications with him, both written and personal. Arrangements were not yet concluded, when the Ministers at Peking, men without truth or good faith induced the Emperor to recall Keshen, and send instead a General Yihshan, to fight and war with the English, so that the English were actually compelled by these proceedings to take the Bocca Tigris and the line of defences from thence upwards, and to bring Canton itself to submission, and to take from it a ransom for the punishment of such ill-faith. In this ill faith of the Chinese Ministers, we have a second grand instance of offence against England.

The High Commissioner Yukien, and other High Officers, Generals, &c. in the several provinces, in repeated instances, when they have found our people cast by the weather on their Coast, or induced by evil men on shore, have, being dead to all good and honest feeling, dared to put the captives thus brought into their hands to a tyrannical and cruel death, and have deceitfully and falsely reported the cases to the Emperor, or published lying proclamations to the people, wherein they have invented tales on lengthened contest and seizures of vessels in battle with slaughter of many people. Thus falsely did Yukien declare last year, the circumstances of the English occupation of Chusan; thus did the General Yishan pretend that he had destroyed many vessels; the Governor Yen-Petao, that he had, by force of arms, recovered Amoy, the Taotai on Formosa, when the ship wreck had cast men on that island, he had gained a victory over them in battle, and the General Yihking, in May last, that he had destroyed many vessels and killed a multitude of men at Chusan when not one vessel was injured, nor a single man killed. These multiplied false statements, misleading the Emperor and people and hindering peaceful arrangements, are third great cause of offence against the English.

With reference to trade the English merchants used to carry their goods to many places, and buy from and sell to the people, wholly a benefit, and in no sense hurtful. But the officers at Canton seeking to confine the profits to themselves, induced the Emperor by false statements to restrict trade to Canton alone and permit 13 "Hong Merchants" to conduct it, not even allowing intercourse with any but them and the linguists appointed by the Government. Thus did these officers gain the power of meddling in every matter, extorting as they pleased, and disguising every thing under false statements to the Emperor. This is a fourth great cause of offence.

There are besides many minor grievances that excite indignation and wrath, but that here need not be enumerated.

Because of these grievances the Plenipotentiary &c. has been sent out by command of his Sovereign to demand redress and satisfaction. When these are obtained, peaceful arrangements may be made and the former friendliness of intercourse may be renewed. But until then, the High Officers in command here of the combined Naval and Land Forces will continue as commanded also by their Sovereign, to maintain the cause of justice and to contend with all their power for the enforcements of such redress. When the Emperor shall appoint a high officer with full powers to negotiate and conclude arrangements on his own responsibility and not till then will hostile operations be saved.

Now three principal things are required, for the redress and satisfaction above spoken; namely, compensation for losses and expenses, a friendly and becoming intercourse on terms of equality between Officers of the two Countries; and the cession of insular territory of Commerce and for the residence of Merchants, and as a security and guarantee against future renewal of offensive acts.

If these three things be acceded to, there will be no difficulty in the settlement of any minor points.

That the people may know our objects, and not be misled by the false representation of their Officers, to commit acts of hostility that would bring home to their own persons and families the horrors of war, the Plenipotentiary &c. proclaims for general information this clear exposition.

Dated in Yang-tsze-keang the fifth day of July in the year 1842.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M's. Plenipotentiary.

(True copy) G. A. MALCOLM,
Secretary of Legation.

CIRCULAR.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c. &c. in China has high satisfaction in promulgating for the information of Her Majesty's Subjects in China, the important progress and success of the Expedition, since the date of his last Circular of the 24th of June.

The Expedition was detained by bad weather and other circumstances at Woosung until the 6th of July, on which day it advanced up the river Yang-tse-keang, and on the 14th, reached a Military position, built on a range of Hills commanding the stream, where two small, recently erected, Batteries mounting thirteen Guns, opened the first fire since leaving Woosung, on the leading Ships, but were instantly silenced, and the Guns, Batteries, and Military Buildings, connected with them destroyed as soon as men could be put on Shore.

At this point the main body of the Fleet was retarded by adverse winds for nearly a week, during which period some of the Ships-of-War, assisted by the Steamers, got up to "Kishan" or "Golden Island," where the whole armament, amounting to seventy sail of Vessels, assembled on the 20th inst. and anchored abreast of the City of Chin-keang-foo.

A reconnoissance having been obtained the same evening, the Troops were disembarked as early as possible the next morning. It was at this time believed, that the majority of the Chinese troops, which had been variously reported at from fifteen hundred, to three thousand men,—were in a Camp, which was visible from Hills overhanging the River, at a distance of about three miles.

Against this camp the Right Brigade moved under Major-General Lord Salton. The Centre Brigade, led by Major-General Bartley, was directed, in the first instance, to co-operate with the right one in cutting off the anticipated retreat of the fugitives from the camp in the direction of the city, and the left brigade headed by Major General Schoedde, landed on the river face of the city, opposite the fleet, where it was instructed to escalade the northern wall, which the centre brigade was likewise appointed to do on the southern side, after it had performed the other duty assigned to it.

The Chinese troops in the camp did not venture to stand the near approach of our men, but after firing three or four distant volleys from their jingalls and matchlocks, broke and dispersed all over the country, which was hilly, and covered with the jungle. By this time the left brigade had got on shore, when it became obvious that the Tartar garrison intended to defend the city, from the walls of which they opened a heavy and incessant fire of cannon, jingalls, wall-pieces, rockets, and matchlocks.

As the left brigade moved up from the landing-place, the "Auckland" steam-frigate, which had been placed in position for the purpose, threw some shells among the enemy on the works with admirable precision, but was obliged to cease firing owing to the rapid advance of the brigade to the bottom of the wall, which was most gallantly escaladed under a heavy fire from the Tartar troops, who behaved with great spirit, and disputed every inch of the ramparts, availing themselves with great tact of their knowledge of the localities to gall our, and screen their own troops.

The Centre Brigade got into the City (after some delay in finding a Bridge to cross the Grand Canal, which runs along the Western side of Chin-keang-foo, and separates the Walled City from very extensive Suburbs) by blowing open one of the Gates; but even after the left Brigade had received this large reinforcement, besides parties of Marines and Seamen who were landed the moment the opposition promised to be so stubborn; the Tartars manfully prolonged the contest for some hours, and it was late in the afternoon before they entirely disappeared, which it is surmised the Survivors did, by throwing away their arms, and uniform, and either hiding themselves till night enabled them to escape, or else mingling with the other inhabitants.

The City of Chin-keang-foo is rather more than four miles in circumference, the Works are in excellent repair, and the parapet, which is so thick and solid that nothing but cannon-shot could have made any impression on it, is pierced with narrow embrazures and loopholes, and flanked at a variety of spots with transverse walls.

It has hitherto been impossible to obtain anything like a precise return of the strength of the Garrison, but from calculations made with reference to the extent of the works, and the Tartar troops seen on them at the same moment, it is thought there could not have been less than 3000 men. Of these, it is said, that forty Mandarins (officers) and 1000 men, were killed and wounded. The Tartar General Commanding-in-chief, retired to his house when he saw that all was lost, made his servants set it on fire, and sat on his chair till he was burned to death. His private secretary was found, the day after the assault, hidden in a garden; and on being carried to the spot, recognized the half-consumed of his master, who was worthy of such a death.

It will be readily understood, that a brilliant service, of which the preceding detail gives out a very feeble outline, could not be performed without loss on our side, and her Majesty's Plenipotentiary is sure that all her Majesty's subjects in China will participate in his feelings of sincere regret at the annexed returns of casualties of killed and wounded in her Majesty's combined forces.

Arrangements are in progress for placing a strong British Garrison at Chin-keang-foo (which commands the entrances to the Grand Canal, and is therefore of vast importance) and the remainder of the Expedition will shortly move up this majestic River, headed by the Admirals Flag Ship *Cornwallis*, to the neighbourhood of Nanking (which ancient Captial of the Empire, is about forty miles distant, and situated about three miles from the Yang-tse-kiang, with which it is connected by a variety of Canals) it having already been ascertained by actual Survey that there is ample depth of water, and no natural impediments.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated on board the Steam Frigate "Queen" Yang-tse-kiang River at Chin keang-foo this 24th Day of July 1842.

HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenpotentiary.

LAND FORCE.

KILLED.

Colonel Driver 6th M. N. I.; Captain Collinson 18th R. I.; Lieut. Gibbons, 49th Regt.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Bernard, 18th R. I. slight.
do. Baddely, 49th Regt. dangerously.
do. Grant, 49th Regt. slight.
Major Warren, 55th Regt. severely.
Lieut. Cuddy, do. do.
Capt. Simpson, Rifles do.
Ensign Travers, 2d M. N. I. slight.
Lieut. Waddle, Madras Artillery, severely.
Zemedar number, 2d M. N. I. severely

NAVY.

KILLED.

Major Uniacke.

WOUNDED.

Crouch Lieut. Lyon Mids.
Killed & wounded incuding Navy 24
Army 145

Total 169

Rarely has an announcement been more acceptable than that we this day publish. The war is ended. The preliminaries of a Treaty have been agreed on. The stipulations are such, that whilst they are not unbefitting the dignity of Great Britain they are yet so moderate in their scope and tenor as to compel the admiration of the civilzed world. The treaty when ratified may be justly extolled as a monument of British magnanimity, rarely have conquerors evinced a like moderation to that wisely displayed on this occasion.

Hongkong is ceded to Great Britain in perpetuity, the importance of this stipulation is hardly recognizable except that it relieves the subjects of the Emperor of any pains and penalties to which otherwise they would be exposed by resorting hither.

We have undeviatingly asserted that Hongkong would not, nay, could not be surredered to the Chinese. Such astounding ignorance of England's true interest could not be exhibited by any Government. The fatal effect on British interests of an opposite determination, ought to have constrained in China to follow the example of the largest and most influential houses, who have, with a becoming confidence, embarked their capital in the erection of mercantile establishments on the Island of Hongkong.

This cession of Hongkong in perpetuity to Great Britain relieves us from ever again repeating, as we have been compelled to do usque ad nauseum, that it was and would continue to be a part and parcel of the British empire.

All honor to the United Services who have achieved a pacification so honorable to the British name. We are confident a noble guerdon for their gallantry and services will be accorded by their Sovereign and they will receive the well merited applause of their fellow countrymen.

We are especially gratified to find that the sanguine expectations of the public on the appointment of H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger have already been more than realized; he has only to carry out the policy he has so well defined in the details of the Treaty, the adjustment of the Tariff, the conditions of occupancy of the several consular stations, the proper facilities of communication and intercourse, and he will gain for himself the most enduring honor; whilst he will justly earn, and we have no doubt will receive the gracious approval of his Royal Mistress.

To revert to our island we heartily rejoice in so early a realization of our hopes, so full a consummation of our wishes. What can the bitterest enemies of Hongkong now say? We are too happy to be censorious; past offences we now fully, freely forgive. We have been your true friends. Oh ye of little faith!

We have been informed that the *opium claims* will be paid out of the twenty-one millions extorted from the Chinese. We should deceive our Readers if we were to lead them to expect the amount at which it was valued by Captain Elliot. It is believed the compensary value has already been fixed by the Home Government. It is likely, to procure the early surrender of Koolangsoo and Chusan, the Chinese Government will make a prompt payment of the full amount of the Indemnity.

We may confide in H. E. the Plenipotentiary fully providing for British Interests in the details of the Commercial Treaty. It is thought permission will be accorded to merchants of all nations to reside with their *wives and families* at the several Consular stations.

We feel sure H. E. will not return home until he has consolidated, on a permanent basis, our island establishments. As three or four Regiments, with a proper Naval force will remain here, we have no doubt it will be held essential by Government to have a monthly communication by *Steam* with the Consular establishments to the North, touching at Hong-kong *en route* to and from India. Our communications will then be made regularly in 60 days to and from London.—*Friend of China*, 10*th Sept.*

After we had gone to Press we received the following from a Correspondent at Nanking. It gives a few more particulars than we were previously in possession of:—

"Yang-tse-keang, off Nankin, 22nd August 1842.

"I am happy to inform you that every thing is settled as far as it can be between H. M. Plenipotentiary and the Chinese Commissioners here. The treaty was signed two days ago by both parties, and immediately after despatched to the Emperor to be ratified so now all rests with him. Of course it is very doubtful whether or not he will agree to our terms; for although he has written to the Commissioners to grant all our reasonable demands, there is nothing more probable than that he will consider that they have agreed to as very unreasonable. The terms I believe are Free trade, Consuls at Chinq-hae (at the month of this river) Ning-po, Chusan, Amoy, and Canton, Hongkong to become a British Settlement, and 21 millions Dollars for the payment of the Opium and the expenses of the war. Nine millions of which is to be paid immediately and the other 12 before the end of 1845; we are to keep possession of the Island of Chusan till the 12 millions are paid, the trade fairly set a going and the Consuls established at their respective places. Such is what we have heard but you will no doubt get a better and more correct version of it from the papers.

"We expect an answer from Pekin in about ten days from the time the treaty was despatched a rough copy of which was sent up about a week before the regular one so that by the time it reaches him he will have had time to make up his mind as to the course he intends to pursue. We are all anxious that the old gentleman wont be grumpy, but that he will do the needful and allow us to get away, and I should suppose he will be as glad to get rid of us as we shall be to get away.

"The City, from what we have seen of it, is by no means strong having many week points, for the walls though from 35 to 38 feet high in most places are here and there only 15. The outer one is of great extent and very old, as far as we can judge it must be 30 to 35 miles round inclosing a great deal of open country, the inner one we do not know the extent of, being lost every here and there among the houses, there is also a third enclosure in the centre of the second which I suppose is the strong hold of the Tartars, both the outer and inner walls are commanded by hills close to them. A considerable portion of our Force are landed, and have taken up a position to the Eastward of the City about four miles from the ships, the remainder of the Force are afloat to form the column of attack on the side next the river should it be necessary, which I sincerely hope it may not.

"Old Elepo is one of the Commissioners though not the head one, who I believe is some relation of the Emperors. The Tartar General has also something to say in the Settlement of affairs. We do not know the exact number of Troops they have in the City, but I suspect their numbers have considerably decreased since our arrival, at least so say the country people. Nobody has yet been to the Porcelain Tower, but in a few days more we are to be allowed to go to see it—it is situated outside the City a little to the South of it. In the event of peace we are to leave this in twelve days picking up the money as we go along, from the various Towns. The sooner we are off the better.

"Four of our vessels have been more than five miles above this—I think it a pity that we should have lain here so long without sending a couple of the small Steamers to explore further up.—The Chinese say that a moderate sized ship may go 500 miles above this there being plenty of water, but a very strong current. There were one or two places between this and Chinkeang-foo, which we had some difficulty in getting where the river was narrow and the stream in consequence running like a sluice—The tide occasions a slight rise and fall here in the water, but no diminution of the current."

"The Country all round is very beautiful, and the roads as far as we have seen of them some five or six miles round are really very good. There is not so much cultivation as there is to the Southward, but the country is well wooded. Supplies are very scarce and the Chinese as yet rather shy of us—but within the last two days boats have been plying about with vegetables and poultry, and a supply of bullocks was sent off by the Mandarins a short time ago.

"A portion of the money to be paid is now ready here, which the Commissioners wish Sir Henry to receive, but he has refused to take any of it until the Emperor sanctions their giving it.—Straits Messenger, Sept, 20.

HONGKONG.

(From the Friend of China, 1st September.)

Among the troops stationed at Chekchu, on the other side of the island, much sickness has prevailed during the past few weeks, and several have died. We regret to have to announce the death of Ensign De Quincy, belonging to the Chekchu detachment, H. M. 26th Regiment. Ensign De Quincy was the son of the Author of that singular and celebrated work entitled the "Confessions of an English Opium Eater." We omitted to notice the lamented demise of Dr. Bace, also of the 26th Regiment, which took place a week or two ago at the Western Barracks on this side of the island.

BOMBAY TIMES—Oct. 12.

The following is from a letter received by the *Sesostris*. We reserve comment till our next:

"On the 6th of August the Fleet anchored off Nankin, and took up their positions for bombarding the portion of the walls which approach the river. The stream of the Yang-Tze at Nankin is about a mile broad, and 23 fathoms deep, the current running from four to five miles an hour. The line-of-battle ships and heavy vessels were towed up by the steamers.

A large division of the army, under Lord Saltoun, was landed to the west of the town, and took up their position on elevated ground within half a mile of the city walls. So far we were making progress for the attack upon this extensive city, which was garrisoned by about 14 thousand Tartar and Chinese troops, when a letter was sent off with a white flag to the Plenipotentiary, requesting a truce, as the Commissioners were on their way, with power from the Emperor to treat for peace. In consequence, the attack, which was fixed for the 13th, was deferred.

On the 15th, the High Commissioners,

1. Kee Ying, of the royal family, and Commander-in-Chief of the Tartar troops in Kuang Sung;
2. Elipo, Lieutenant-General of Shapoo, formerly governor of Che-Keang, but degraded from his appointment for liberating the prisoners last year;
3. Gun, General of the two provinces, Keang Soo and Keang See,

arrived, and sent their powers to Sir Henry. Several visits of ceremony were paid from both sides, and every thing being satisfactorily arranged, the treaty was signed on board the "Cornwallis" on the 29th of August—on our part by Sir Henry Pottinger, and that of the Chinese by the three aforesaid Commissioners, in the presence of the General and Admiral, and as many officers as felt inclined to witness this interesting ceremony.

When the treaty was signed, that is to give lasting Peace and friendship between China and England, a royal salute was fired, and all the restrictions laid upon trade and intercourse was immediately suspended.

The troops and crews of the ship were just shewing symptom of severe sickness, so the treaty was very opportune; and when the first instalment is paid, the force fall back upon Chusan.

The Commissioners were anxious to collect the money to get rid of us, and four millions were ready to be sent off, but Sir Henry refused to receive any without the whole sum was paid at once.

The Opium question has been purposely left out. The Chinese Commissioners pressed the matter at first, but the Plenipotentiary refused to have any thing to do with it; and we hear said, that if they wished to prohibit it, they must put restrictions for that end upon their own subjects.

A letter had been received from the Emperor after he had received a draft of the treaty, and he objected to Foo-choo-foo being one of the ports, as it would prove the ruin of the Canton merchants; the port of Foo-choo-foo being so near "the Black Tea Country," there being water carriage down the Ming river from the Wooe hills, called by us "Bohea," the route the tea now travels to Canton being 400 miles, whereas to Foo-Chou it has only to be carried 70. This point the Plenipotentiary refused to give up, so the treaty was signed—both parties glad of peace.

The Chinese Commissioners particularly requested we would not enter the city of Nankin. Several parties visited the famed Porcelain Tower, and up to the time the Sesostris left, we were very friendly with the Chinese: on their part shewing the utmost confidence—parties of Chinese gentlemen daily visiting the "Devil Ships"—steamers.

The weather was very oppressive, and the musquitoes dreadfully annoying, but about the middle of October the pests cease, and the winter sets in.

LIST OF DEATHS IN CHINA.—Colonel Driver, 6th M. N. I., killed; Major Uniack, R. M., do. Cap. Collinson, 18th, do.—Colonel Stevens, 49th; Ensign Weir, 49th; Assistant Surgeon Flighter, 49th; Lieut. J. Cochrane, 18th; Lieut. D. Edwards, 18th; Ensign Humphreys, 18th; Mr. G. H. Cole, Master, R. N.; Mr. B Cater, Mate, R. N.; Lieut. W. S. Atcherly, Royal Marines."

BURNING OF THE SHIP "ELEANOR," AT ALEPPEE.—Letter from Aleppee of the 29 h ult. give accounts of the destruction of the Ship Eleanor, Captain HOLDERNESS, on her way to Calcutta. She had been set fire to while at anchor; and was totally consumed. The Lascars, being very strongly suspected, were immediately lodged in jail. It is to be hoped that conviction may in this case ensue, and some such example be made of these miscreants as may strike terror into the others. It is some time since it was understood here that at least another vessel was doomed:—it is said that five are destined to destruction. Four have now met their fate!

FALL OF GHUZNIE.—We on Monday published a short notice of the occupation of Ghuznie—an event of sufficient importance to induce us to give it, vague as it was, in the form of an extra, for the benefit of our presidency readers. Our troops having advanced from Goolne, 31 miles S. W. of Ghuznie on the 1st September, reached the neighbourhood of the capital on the 4th, when considerable skirmishing ensued—General NOTT having, in the course of this and the following day, had about 40 killed and wounded. Particulars are not given as to the precise nature of the engagements or casualties. Just as our batteries were about to open on the 5th, the enemy lost heart and evacuated the place. On the 6th we took possession of the city; and on the evening of that day the Standard of England once more waved over the Bala Hissar. About 100 sepoys of the Bengal 27th N. I. had been released. SHUMSOODEEN KHAN (the Governor) had retired upon Cabool. It does not appear that any injury was inflicted on the city or its inhabitants: indeed our accounts, which are dated the 7th, are in the last degree meagre. Provisions were plentiful; and it was proposed that the force should leave for Cabool about the 10th:—they would probably reach about the 19th, shortly after General Pollock. We have letters of the 20th from Quettah, and 25th ult. from Shikarpore, containing a number of the details of the fighting on the 29th and 30th August. We are greatly indebted to our correspondents, but the most of the particulars which they give will be found in General Nott's despatch published in our last. We have heard very unpleasant accounts of the conduct of that portion of the force which suffered most severely, but refrain from publishing them for the present. Shumsoodeen left his vantage ground in compliance with the urgent wishes of his chiefs, and against his own conviction of what was best:—this was fatal to him. Dates are so loosely given that we are left in doubt as to whether the encounters described are the same as those referred to in the not very copious or perspicuous despatches or not.

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POSTSCRIPT

COURIER OFFICE, 5. P. M. Oct. 12, 1842.

FALL OF CABOOL.

The Bombay Government Gazette of this day contains intelligence well calculated to create unmixed joy and gratitude in every British Breast—the cause of civilization has triumphed—and all over the hitherto troubled East—the Arms of Victorious Britain have been illustrated by successes which for their magnitude and importance are almost if not altogether unequalled in our History.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has unbounded gratification in re-publishing for general information, the following General Orders, dated Simla the 30th September, published by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, announcing the occupation of Ghuznee, by the Candahar Division of the Army under the command of Major General Nott, on the 6th September, and its entire destruction, and likewise the defeat of Mahomed Akbar Khan, at the head of 16,000 Men at Tezeen, on the 13th September, by the Forces under the command of Major General Pollock and the occupation of Cabool, on the 16th of the same month.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that these brilliant successes, by which British Supremacy has been completely re-established throughout Affghanistan, be fully explained to all the Troops at all the Stations and Garrisons of this Presidency; and that a Salute of 21 Guns be fired for the capture of Ghuznee, and a similar Salute for the capture of Cabul, at each station.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Simla, 30th September 1842.

The Governor General announces to the Army and to the people of India the occupation of Ghuznee by Major General Nott, on the 6th of September, and its entire destruction by the Candahar Division of the Army.

Major General Natt, had the satisfaction of releasing in the neighbourhood of Ghuznee 327 Sepoys of the 27th Bengal Native Infantry from the slavery to which they had been reduced by the Affghans.

The Governor General likewise announces the complete defeat of Mahomed Akbar Khan at the head of 16,000 Men at Tezeen on the 13th September by Major General Pollock, and the occupation of Cabul by the Troops under that General on the 16th September.

The British Flag waves in triumph from the highest point of the Balla Hissar.

Thus have all past disasters been retrieved and avenged on every scene on which they were sustained and repeated Victories in the Field, and the capture of the Cities and Citadels of Ghuznee and Cabool have advanced the glory, and established the accustomed Superiority of the British Arms.

The Governor General has derived much satisfaction from the report made by Major General Pollock, of the admirable conduct of the Troops of H. M. the Maharajah Shere Singh, acting in co-operation with the British Army. The Governor General rejoices in this new proof of the cordial good understanding which prevails between the British Government and that of Lahore.

The report of Major General Pollock leads the Governor General to expect, that long before this day all the British Prisoners taken by the Affghans, will have been brought in the General's Camp; those who had been left near Cabool were already at liberty.

The Governor General in the name of the Government and of all the people of India offers to Major General Pollock and Major General Nott, and all the Officers and Troops under their respective commands his grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments of the important services they have performed.

The Governor General directs, that the recent successes obtained by the Armies in Affghanistan, be fully made known to all the Troops, at all those Stations of the Army, and that at all those Stations a Salute of 21 Guns be fired for the capture of Ghuznee, and a similar Salute for the capture of Cabool.

(True Copy.)
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Sec. to Govt.

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